The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BETWEEN THE LINES.

A chilling wind. A murky sky. An atmosphere of terrible gloom. A hillside covered with trees, and men with muskets in hand resting on the muddy ground. In a rotteu log, a staff with a flag. At the foot of the hill, a skirmish line, the rattle of rifle balls, and wounded men hobbling rearwards. Further on a valley, and scores of dead. Beyond this, a net-work of felled timber; and high over all, at the summit of the hill, huge earthworks, a strange banner, and a semi-circle of cannons sending forth grape and canister with an echo that smites the ear almost to deafness. Four o'clock, Saturday afternoon. Siege of Fort Donelson.

"Fall in!" Four brigades spring into line as a single battallion. Out of the wood, across the valley, and among the tangled abattis, are they in ten minutes, shooting and loading, falling and dying. "Halt! That battery on the left must be silenced. Who will charge it?" The 2nd Iowa and 50th Illinois Infantry answer by starting briskly forward. Unerring streams of shot and shell from the embrasures above plow furrows through their ranks; but they close up again and again, still facing to the front, still pressing firmly forward. Another pste ,and—Hurrah, they plant the old flag upon the fort!—Ah, it drops—they turn! Useless endeavor.—Vain sacrifice. Four brigades are no match twice as many divisions. Persistance would be suicide. They fall back to the old position in the wood, and as the smoke clears away, the skirmishing is renewed as if nothing unusual had happened. Only thirty minutes' conflict, and finally retreat; but it has added a bloody chapter to the history of a hemisphere.

Rubbing my eyes into activity, I found myself stretched at full length beside a log. Then a stinging pain and a glance at a bloody leg told me that I was wounded.—A moment made it all plain. I had fallen as we retreated, and been left upon the field. Between the lines with a wounded limb! That was my situation, precisely and as the fact came to me in the whizzing of the skirmishers' musket-balls, I think I nestled about as closely to mother earth as I could without scratching her countenance.

I do not know how long I laid there, but when at last, I raised myself upon my elbow, I saw the sun setting in a sea of gorgeousness. Never before had a sunset seemed to me so beautiful! How could such a mournful day close so gloriously? It may be that the reflection of human crime and folly does not go heavonward though earth does sometimes glow with the splendors of the Better Land. No matter. Soldiers should not poetize and wounded men are ill-fitted to philosophize. Regular firing had ceased, on either side, but the exchanging of occasional volleys still continued at intervals of a few minutes. The cloud of smoke that enveloped the fields a short time before had dispersed leaving the air stagnant with the scent of powder. I could see our lines in the wood and fancied I could even distinguish the faces of comrades. How I wished I was with them! Alas, I could not go to them, nor could they come to me. Twenty paces either way would have been certain death. The dividing space was directly in range of the enemy's sharpshooters Gradually came darkness, and clouds floated over the stars above me, as if to absorb their radiance. A keen gust of wind made me rise to a sitting posture; and folding my great coat around me I thought of sleep.

"Hooray for the Union, if I nivir spake agin!" sounded on the air. The cry startled me, for I knew the voice. It could be that of no one but Dennis McQuaig of my own company—"the Cork pill" as he was nicknamed in the Regiment—an uncouth Irishman, rude in speech and conduct; but full of pranks and joviality. I called to him and he answered. Then I heard footsteps, and soon he fell heavily across the log at my side.

"Divil take the brush; I've stumbled right onto a tree." I knew he had fallen from weakness; still I could but honor the falsehood by which he attempted to hide his misfortune; for the true soldier abhors nothing so much as helplessness. I gently assisted him over the log, and soon learned that he had received a rifle shot in the left breast, very near the heart.

"Well," said he, reviving, "we're on detached duty without any detail. Moighty onpleasant duty, too, far as I've got. I'd like to meet a quartermaster now, and draw a blanket; but there's no use wishin' the likes o' that; you'd nivir find one o'thim 'hard tack' haroes in sich a place as this. Chaplains arn't very plinty in this section aither, though it would be a bully place for 'em to warm up the 'dear sojers,' wid talk about the brimstone country."

"Dennis, you do wrong to make light of serious things, at such a time, and in such a place as this."

"Supposin' I do," he replied; "that's better than cuddlin' down and dyin' wid your hands togither, and your mouth runnin' over wid talk about angels and gould sidewalks. I know I'm a hard case. I've growed to it. If I iver had sich a thing as a father or a mother, it must 'a' been very airly in life; for the first I know'd of the McQuaig family, it consisted intirely of meself and me young brother, Jamie.—We don't resimble one another any more'n a mud turtle resimbles a nightingale; and Jamie might be me uncle as much as me brother, for all I know as to where aither of us come from. He's a slinder, sober-looking lad, wid red hair and little red spots on each chake. He's going to school now, back in Quincey, Illenoy, and I'm sending him money, for to keep up my insurance, and to git him to be a squire or a school teacher or something o' that sort, as don't take hard work, 'cause he's got no stringth. Rough as I am, I love that lad like a regular mother, and I don't love any body else—"

"What," said I, "you an Irishman, with no lady love! Come, Dennis, that never'll do."

"O, go 'way wid your wimmin folks,—the desavin' craters, wid false hair, and patent teeth. I aint on that. Its tellin the truth, I am. I don't love anybody but little Jamie—for he's little yet, if he be rising fourteen. He aint like me at all, at all. He is a good boy—a rale simonpure Christian lad. Yes, sir, he takes to prayin and the Tistamint jist as natural as I take to tother side, and I love him for it. That's curious, but its thrue. If I'd hear any one making fun of Jamie's religion, I'd whip him quicker than lightning—" and he clenched his fists till his whole frame shook violently.

"Whin I started to the fightin," he continued, "Jamie gave me a Tistamint to carry wid me. I have it in me knapsack over at camp; and though I've niver read one line av it, I always look at it whin I'm thinkin ov him—and that is purty often. If all the world was as good as Jamie there'd be no nade av two places to send dead people to. Why, he used to knale down by the bed ivery night, and ask God to bless his brother—manin me, you know. Yis, yis, he's a good boy, but he is so faible. Poor lad! Sometimes I think if I should die"—he paused a moment, then added, solemnly, "little Jamie would be all alone, only the barrin thousand his brother has laid by for him in the insurance company."

He tried to choke down the sobs, but they tied his tongue. Then he sprang upon his knees, and I could feel the blood dripping from his wound upon my sleeve.

"Oh, Jamie!" he cried piteously, "open the window, quick—its choking I am!" I shuddered; he was delirious! "Hurry wid the water lad! Loose me collar! Oh, no, you can't—you're too small and wakely. You're good though, that ye are, and I won't ax ye to work. There, now, don't cry. Come up by me and let me hear the little prayer ye say our mother kin hear in heaven. Tell her I'll be a father to ye, Jamie. Tell her I'm wicked, but theres *some* dacency in me. Tell her—blow out that light, quick, quick, its blinding me eyes—it's—I—tell her—God—I'll—Jamie!"

He fell back into my arms with a deep moan, and I heard no more. I lifted his head—he was a corpse. Heedless of my own suffering, I wrapped the skirts of my coat about the dead body, and drew it to my bosom, as the clouds overheard sent down a shower of sleet which cut our faces like bits of broken glass.

Thus I sat in the storm until the dawn of morning, when I heard a shout of triumph from the lines. Looking eagerly upward, I saw white flags upon the fort. It had surrendered. Soon our troops came marching by, and I was lifted into an ambulance. Not, however, before I had cut a lock of hair from poor Dennis' head with my pocket knife, hoping I might some day give it to little Jamie.

The Sabbath sun shone out brightly as Grant's columns moved into the humbled fortress, with music and huzzas; and late in the afternoon a "burying squad" dug a shallow grave for our poor Irish comrade near the spot where he fell. A day or two afterwards, as I stood gazing upon the little mound of earth, and the rough head board on which some friendly hand had marked his initials, I could not resist the thought, that somewhere in every human heart there is a spark of goodness, though it may take the rustle of angel's wings to stir it into speech, as on that fearful Saturday night "Between the Lines."

Twelve months later, being in Quincey, Illinois, I sought out "little Jamie." He was attending the public school, and living in the family of a benevolent gentleman, who was overseeing his education. His brother's death caused him intense grief, and this grief was rendered all the more bitter by the discovery, which was soon made, that owing to the neglect of Dennis to pay the extra premium required of soldiers on active duty, the policy on his life had been forfeited, and the poor boy left not only alone, but penniless.—The latter misfortune, however, was warded off; for, on proper representations being made to them, the officers of the Life Company became satisfied that the neglect to pay the extra rate was the result only of ignorance and misapprehension, and they generously paid the full amount of the policy. Thus the orphan lad, thanks to the wise forethought of his devoted brother, was lifted above want, and given the means of securing a good eduction.

The Better Half of a Great Man.

To promote her husband's interests, Mrs. Benj. Franklin attended shop where she bought rags, sewed pamphlets, folded newspapers, and sold the few articles in which he dealt, such as ink, paper, lampblack, blanks and other stationery. At the same time she was an excellent housekeeper, and besides being economical herself, taught her somewhat careless, disorderly husband to be economical also. Sometimes, Franklin was clothed from head to foot in garments, which his wife had both woven and made, and for a long time she performed all the work of the house without the assistance of a servant. Nevertheless she knew how to be liberal at proper times. Franklin tells us that for some years after his marriage, his breakfast was bread and milk, which they ate out of a two penny earthern vessel, with a pewter spoon; but one morning, on going down to breakfast, he found upon the table a beautiful China bowl, from which his bread and milk was streaming with a silver spoon by its side, which had cost a sum equal in our currency to $10. When he expressed his astonishment at this unwonted splendor, Mrs. Franklin only remarked that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as much as any of his neighbors. Franklin prospered in his business until he became the most famous editor and most flourishing printer in America, which gave him the pleasure of relieving his wife from the cares of business, and enable him to provide for her a spacious and well furnished abode. She adorned a high station as well as she had born a lowly one, and presides at her husband's liberal table as gracefully as when he ate his breakfast of bread and milk from a twopenny bowl. —*Parton's Life of Franklin.*

GO AHEAD.

A traveller who had circulated in every climate, was once asked where he would rather live. He replied, "Let me be a young man in the United States of America, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and live here now." The world was never so wide awake as now. It would be a familiar thing to say that this is an age of steam and lightning. These two grand instrumentalities affect the world, and make the age what it is. They have breathed into the world the spirit of the age. Wherever you turn your eyes, into whatever rank of men you direct your attention, you find those avenues full of earnest, industrious men, saying, "Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly." That steam horse making the time of a plane[illegible] through the mountain vales, and makes our factories and shops beehives of industry; that steam horse that spits and belches forth his fire with boiling blood, is not a bad type of the age in which we live. The conductor of the train has only time to see that all is right, and his motto is, "Go ahead!" "Go ahead," is the watchword of the age. The argument as to character is simply this: A man must be all energy and action. Those who come into the world with only one eye open, and sit around with their hands in their pockest, doing nothing and thinking nothing, without a spark of heart in their bosoms are no men for the age. They have no business here at all, and ought to be born over again, if they expect to do anything or be anybody in this age. They believe in luck, not in labor. The age is a lively quick-step, and the essential element is energy first, with other requisite qualifications. We see great differences among men. While some remain stationary, making no advances, others mount the pinnacle of prosperity and fame. This is all owing to the possession of the single element of energy. No circumstances, no reliances, no opportunities, will make an energetic man without the exercise of this essential. Open your eyes and take a survey. Who are the men who are making their mark in this age? It is not those who carry slim canes, wear finely polished boots, support a head of frizzled hair, and spend most of their time in viewing the ladies through a pair of opera or steel eye-glasses. No, not that class, but a very different class. Men of industry, energy, and action—not those who sit down, but those who come forth with a spirit of indominable energy in their bosoms, and knowing their duty, do it with all their might, mind, and strength—and if the way seems doubtful, if the way is not open, they push forward with strong hand and strong heart, overcoming all obstacles to the road of influence and to happy homes. Such are bound to succeed. The elastic energy is in them, and you cannot destroy it. They must succeed. These are the men who have made their mark in this age. The next qualification is practical intelligence. A new sign is visible, and it reads, "The educator is abroad." These four words define the true state of the case. He is here among the masses. The people have instruction, and the instrumentalities of acquiring intelligence are so universal, that the excuse for ignorence has passed away. A young man, therefore, who lacks this qualification has no one to blame but himself; and he who has no purpose of reaching the golden opportunities of this age, can have his fortune told without the extra charge of venturing to predict for him that he cannot become great by any possible luck of his. The young man who resolves to store his mind with useful things, must dig deep and through the surface, as men dig for gold. The young man of this age who starts forth with a purpose will always find assistance, however poor he may be, no matter what his circumstances. If he is a young man bound to mount, he will be recognized. Open your eyes and look about you. Who are the men of this age —men who shine out like diamonds of purest lustre? Are they men of high, aristocratic birth and fortune? Not one of them. Nearly every name upon that scroll are those who have risen from the humble walks of life. Among them we find a Washington, "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" the printer, philosopher, and statesman, Franklin; and Bowditch; and Andrew Johnson, the tailor. What does this grand galaxy of names prove? It proves the truth of the statement that let a young man begin life with a purpose, and energize that purpose, he will become great. A great many young men are dreaming of becoming great, waiting for a shaping of circumstances, or hoping that something may turn up. But men will never become great in that way. It is step by step, reaching up to the high points, and by heroic, manly labor, that man can reach the sublime heighth of wisdom. Such a one is always sure of employment. It is not dress that makes the man. The great want of the age is a recognition of worth, not dress; brains, not canes; not mustaches. Beings clothed in beautiful raiment, smelling of lavender and kids, are not the men for the age. The coat is there, but there is no man inside of it. The age wants manhood. Society is looking after men in the spirit that a man looks after a horse; all the good qualities are necessary and it is only such that can show a good pedigree that are wanted. The aristocracy of blood must give way to the fresh young blood of energetic manhood.

To cover a steep bank quickly with grass the following method is recommended by a German horticultural association. For each square rod to be planted take half a pound of lawn grass seed, and mix it intimately and thoroughly with about six cubic feet of good dry garden earth and loam. This is placed in a tub, and to it liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, is added, and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope is to be cleaned off and made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste just mentioned is to be applied with a trowel, and made as even and thin as possible. Should it crack by exposure to the air it is to be again watered and smoothed up, day by day, untilthe grass makes its appearance, which will be in eight or fourteen days, and the whole delivity will soon be covered by a close carpet of green.

RYE FLOUR FOR BREAD.—Mr. William Ray [illegible], writing in the London *Morn*[illegible] bread, on the score of [illegible] writer adverts to the facts "that bread made from rye is eaten by all ranks of society in the north-east of Europe, and is scarcely ever absent from the tables of the noble and wealthy, because two sorts of bread are considered more wholesome and more nourishing than the exclusive use of one." Of the two kinds of bread, the rye and the finest wheaten, made at the Vienna bakery of the Paris Exposition, and served at the adjoining lager beer saloon, the rye bread was largely taken in preference. The case of a German is cited, who in his own country, used to eat a slice of wheaten bread and a slice of rye bread together, and who on his coming to reside in England, suffered much in health from the entire use of wheaten bread.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 7th, 1868.

The following resolution of Mr. Galloway, was taken up, passed and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate to be joined by four from the House of Representatives, be appointed to consider and report at an early day on the subject of the removal of political disabilities from certain citizens of North Carolina.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Committee of Propositions and Grievances:—Messrs. S. P. Smith, C. H. Brogden, C. Melchor, A. H. Galloway, J. W. Etheridge, L. A. Mason, P. T. Beeman.

Committee on Privileges and Elections:—Messrs. W. H. S. Sweet, P. A. Long, Henry Eppes, O. S. Hayes, J. W. Purdie, James Blythe, J. W. Beasley.

Committee on Claims:—Messrs. J. M. Lindsay, S. J. Forkner, W. L. Love, J. A. Hyman, D. D. Colgrove, J. B. Respess, J. H. Davis.

Committee on the Judiciary:—Messrs. C. S. Winstead, Wm. Barrow, W. M. Robbins, W. H. Sweet, R. W. Lasiter, R. I. Wynne, J. B. Cook.

Committee on Internal Improvements:—Messrs. D. J. Rich, R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Eaves, James Blythe, Silas Burns, F. G. Martindale, S. J. Forkner.

Committee on Education and Literary Board:—G. W. Welker, R. W. Lassiter, D. D. Colgrove, J. A. Hyman, J. B. Eaves, E. A. White, N. B. Bellamy.

Committee on Banks and Currency:—Messrs. C. H. Brogden, J. S. Harrington, W. M. Robbins, W. L. Love, D. D. Colgrove, P. T. Beeman, E. Legg.

Committee on Corporations:—W. M. Robbins, D. J. Rich, W. A. Moore, of Carteret, Henry Eppes, P. A. Wilson, Lawson Mason, T. M. Shoffner.

Committee on Military Affairs:—Messrs. F. G. Martindale, J. B. Eaves, Joshua Barnes, C. S. Winstead, J. M. Lindsay, A. H. Galloway, S. P. Smith.

Committee on Agriculture:—Messrs. W. D. Jones, of Wake, J. S. Harrington, J. W. Purdie, L. D. Hall, W. B. Richardson, W. M. Moore, of Yancey, J. W. Beasley

Committee on Penal Institutions:—Messrs. Lassiter, Welker, Robbins, Beasley, Shoffner, Love and Etheridge.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Burns, was taken up, adopted, and transmitted to the House:

Resolved, That a joint committee of two from the Senate, and two from the House of Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, and report at as an early a day as is practicable, the condition of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, and that said Committee, if deemed necessary, may employ such aid, as in their judgment will facilitate the progress of their duties.

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives:

A message concurring in the Senate resolution to print the rules of both Houses.

A message returning Senate resolution concerning election frauds in Caswell County, amended by adding, "and all other evidence pertaining to similar cases in the State."

On motion of Mr. Etheridge, the Senate concurred in the House amendment. A message was transmitted to the House of Representatives, informing that body of the same.

The President appointed Messrs. Galloway, Welker and Love, as Senate branch of that committee.

Also, Messrs. Burns and Brogden, as Senate branch of the committee on the resolution relative to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, proposing to go at once into an election of an Enrolling Clerk, asking the concurrence of the Senate.

On motion it was ordered that the proposition of the House of Representatives, to proceed to an election for an Enrolling Clerk, be concurred in, and that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body of the same, and that Messrs. Sweet and Wilson have been appointed by the President of the Senate, as the Senate committee to superintend the election; and that the Senate will proceed to the election upon the return of the messenger.

Mr. Barrow nominated John A. McDonald.

A message was sent to the House of Repsentatives, notifying that body of the same.

The President announced the return of the messenger, and that the Senate would proceed to the election of an Enrolling Clerk.

The following Senators were excused from voting.

Messrs. Robbins, Forkner, Beasley, [illegible] and Eppes.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate proceeded to elect an Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, nominated Mr. W. B. Rich, of Pitt County.

Mr. Love nominated R. W. Best, late Secretary of State.

The yeas and nays were taken. Senator Rich was excused from voting.

Mr. Rich having received 29 and Mr. Best 6, was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a bill in relation to marriage licenses.

The bill was read first time.

On motion the rules were suspended—and the bill passed its second reading.

A motion to suspend the rules, and put the bill upon its third and last reading, was lost, and upon the motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, July 7th, 1868.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. White's bill for the relief of Sheriff's and the sureties of such as have died, was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend by striking out Section 1. Carried.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend Section 3, by inserting "that the liens of the State shall not be impaired." Carried.

The bill as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Abbott introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It being known to some of the members of this body, that Rev. Henry Hardie, of this City, has made a tour of this State, and is now engaged in preparing a volume, which shall embody an account of the resources of North Carolina for the information of the public, especially those at a distance, who contemplate settling here. Therefore.

Resolved, That the Committee on Education, be instructed to confer with Mr. Hardie as to the contents of the book, look to its publication, and make such recommendations in regard to it as may seem to to them proper."

Mr. Banner, Representative elect, from Watauga appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Durham moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go at once into the election of Enrolling clerk.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a joint committee of seven on the removal of political disabilities from certain citizens, Messrs. Galloway, Welker and Love constituting the Senate branch of that committee.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred.

The Speaker appointed as the House branch, Messrs. Graham, Sinclair, Foster and Sykes.

The Senate, by message, also asked the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a joint committee of five—two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House—whose duty it shall be to inquire at an early day into the condition of the accounts, &c., of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and reports.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House concurred and the Senate was ordered to be so notified.

Senate branch of the committee cousists of Messrs. Burns and Brogden; and the House branch, Messrs. Eats, Davis of Carteret, and Blair.

Received a message from the Senate, concurring in the proposition of the House to go immediately into the election of Enrolling clerk and nominating for that office Mr. John A. McDonald of Chatham.

Mr Durham nominated Mr. John Syme, of Wake, and the Senate was ordered to be so notified.

Messrs Vest and Harris, of Franklin were appointed to superintend the election.

[From the Sentinel.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, from Guilford.

A messenger was received from the Governor, relative to the resolution authorizing the publication of his Inaugural, &c., and transmitting official papers issued by Gen. Canby heretofore, in reference to carrying out the Reconstruction acts.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Davis: A resolution fixing the *per diem* and milage, allowing $5 per day for each member for every day of actual attendance, and 20 cents mileage.

By Mr. Blythe: Resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee to be known as the Committee of Salaries and Fees. Lies over.

The following bills and resolutions were taken up and acted upon as follows, to wit:

Bill providing for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration arrangements for establishing a Penitentiary. Adopted.

Resolution proposing to raise a Committee of the Whole on the Commission on the Code. Amended by striking out all after the word *Resolved* and inserting: "That the several standing Committees be authorized to consult with the Commission may deem necessary." As thus amended adopted.

Mr. Moor's resolution fixing the per diem for members at $6 and Speakers and Clerks at $10 and allowing 20 cents mileage for all, was taken up.

Mr. Blythe moved to strike out $6, and insert $4.

Mr. Barrow moved that this resolution, including all others relating to this subject, be referred to a select Committee; and the reference was made.

Mr. Robbins moved that the galleries of the Senate be allotted to the two races, so as to avoid their mingling.

A. H. Galloway, moved to amend as follows: "That the white ladies and gentlemen should occupy one side and the colored ladies and gentleman the other; and that the centre be occupied by any one who desires to do so;" which was adopted.

The Chair announced: "The Gallery to the right of the Speaker will be set apart for white ladies and gentlemen, and the left to the colored ladies and geniemen."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868.

The Chair called attention to several Rules of Order, among them Rule 12, concerning Reporters. He quoted from authorities touching the libertics of Reporters and the legal mode of punishment, in case of their treating the body with disrespect. He also read the resolution passed by the late Convention, and said that several members of this House had complained to him, that the Reporter of the *Sentinel* added the word "negro" to the names of colored members, which they consider as a personal insult.

The Chair then declared if any Reporter continued the same disrespectful course, he would by virtue of the authority vested in him exclude him.

Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee on Disabilities, asked for instructions whether their functions are restricted to the mere question of admitting to seats banned by the 14th article, or whether their powers extend to the investigation of the special cases.

Mr. Sinclair moved to instruct the Committee to investigate each case upon its individual merits.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend, by instructing the Committee to confine their report to the general question "whether members elect, banned by the Howard Amendment, are disqualified from taking their seats."

Mr. Durham said that this Committee had been raised by a joint resolution. The Senate branch of it had investigated each special case, and had admitted some five or six Senators. But the Chairman of the House Committee had seen fit to construe the duties of said Committee merely to enquire whether or not the 14th article was operative.

Mr. Abbott replied that he understood the duty of the Committee to be merely to express an opinion as to the legality of the article, supposed to disqualify certain persons claiming seats on this floor.

Mr. Seymour's amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Abott then stated that the Committee would offer a report to-morrow.

A communication was received from the Code Commission, in reply to the resolution recently passed by the House, informing them that the invitation to address the House in Committee of the Whole, would at some convenient future day be accepted.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Pou offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested now to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

2d. That properly authenticated copies of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Pou made, in support of his resolution, a lengthy and able speech.

Mr. Ingram did not concur with Mr. Pou. He thought the first part of his speech was rather an apology for secession, &c.

Mr. Sinclair next addressed the House, in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Abbott did not propose to discuss the resolutions at any length. They were identically the same that were introduced in the Republican State Convention, and introduced by the same faction. In regard to Mr. Pou, from what little he knew of him, he did not doubt his honesty and sincerity, but as for the gentleman from Robeson, all he had to say was that he had sent his baggage over to the Conservatives, and he had better follow it.

Mr. Sinclair demanded that the Clerk should take down the words.

Mr. A. took his seat, while the Clerk read the objectionable words.

Mr. Sinclair said he had not objected to the words about the "baggage," but the inference drawn between his honesty and sincerity and that of the gentleman from Johnston, but he now understood that no personal reflection was meant.

Mr. Abbott then resumed in opposition. Until he saw some signs of repentance and good fruits of loyalty, he would suffer his right arm to drop off, and his tongue to cleave to his mouth, before he would flinch from his position in this matter. This resolution was a step toward debauching the politics of the State and taking the power from the hands of the Republicans. He thought the better and safer policy was to strengthen and fortify their position and render their policy impregnable to the future attacks of the disloyal element, &c.

Mr. A then concluded by moving to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which motion was put and carried.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 9th, 1868.

Mr. Sweet from the judiciary committee reported several unimportant amendments to the bill in regard to marriage licenses. The amendments were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and printed.

Mr. Winstead of the judiciary committee reported favorably upon the bill for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties of this State.

The report was adopted.

Several Senators gave notice of the future introduction of bills.

Mr. Hyman introduced a resolution instructing the committee on propositions and grievances, to report a bill prohibiting the distillation of corn and wheat in this State. Lies over.

The President announced the following committees:

Public Charities—Messrs. Welker, Hayes, Moore, of Carteret and Respass.

State Prison and Penitentiary—1st Congressional District, Wm. Barrow.

2d " D. J. Rich.
3d " A. H. Galloway.
4th " Silas Burns.
5th " G. W. Welker.
6th " C. Melchor.
7th " James Blythe,

Per Diem and Mileage—Moore, of Carteret and Shoffner.

The resolution of Mr Davis in reference to the *per diem* and mileage was taken up and referred to the committee on that subject.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the following committee on *per diem* and mileage: Messrs. Laflin, Wilkie and Gahagan.

Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution appointing a committee of three on the part of the House of Representatives and two on the part of the Senate, to prepare a bill providing for the salaries and fees of the officers of the State.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by making the committee eight on the part of the House of Representatives, and five on the part of the Senate. Lost.

The resolution passed, and a message was sent to House of Representatives notifying that body of the same.

Mr White called up House bill No. 5, providing for the relief of Sheriffs and sureties of the State.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its third and last reading did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Robbins the vote to suspend the rules was reconsidered, and the bill passed its third and last reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 9th, 1868.

The Chair announced as the House branch of the joint committee on the *per diem*, Messrs. Laflin, Wilkie, and Gahagan.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

On Propositions and Grievances:—Messrs. Harris of Wake, Ames, Hodnett, Parker, Sweat, Reg, Vestal, Clayton of Chowan, Williams, Morris, Snipes.

On Claims:—Messrs. Dixon, Vest, Hendricks, Jarvis, Rhodes, Ellis, Mayo, Armstrong, Justice of Henderson, Harris of Franklin, Green.

On Corporations:—Barnett, Horney, Leary, Jarvis, Hutchings, Matheson, Whitley, Banner, Robbins, Brown, Morill.

On Military Affairs:—Ashworth, Laflin, Estes, Justice of Rutherford, Price, Gatling, Moore, Ragland, Hayes, Renfrow, Farrow.

On Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining:—Stevens, Kinney, Pierson, Williamson, Proctor, Wilkie, Gunter, Hoffman, Davis, Reynold, Kelly of Davie.

On Education:—Bowman, Abbott, Mendenhall, Harris of Wake, Stevens, Hodgins, Ragland, Wiswall, Cawthorn, Foster, Shaver.

On Penal Institutions:—Graham, Blair, Hinnant, Cherry, Crawford, Carson, Boddie, Ferebee, Long of Chatham, White.

On Engrossed Bills:—Downing, Hicks, Gilbert, High, Kelly of Moore, Hutchings, Forkner, Humpshire, Ellington, Hawkins, Sinclair.

On Privileges and Elections:—Pou, Stilley, Durham, Smith of Martin, Sykes, Moring, Short, Long of Richmond, Peck, Siegrist, Harris of Franklin.

On Judiciary:—Seymour, Bowman, Pou, Barnett, Durham, Argo, Candler, Abbott, Harris of Wake.

Mr. Gunter offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie over under the rules:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to report the location and management of a State's prison or penitentiary, in accordance with Art. 11 Sec. 3, of the Constitution.

By Mr. Justice of Rutherford, a bill empowering the judges of the Superior Courts to grant license to applicants to practice law. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Hutchins, a bill entitled an act to prohibit distillation of corn. Referred to Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Kelly, of Davie, a bill to empower State Commissioners to select a site for a State penitentiary. Referred.

The consideration of Mr. Pou's resolution petitioning the Congress to relieve all persons banned by the Howard Amendment, was resumed, and finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution in reference to Judge Jones, was taken up and upon motion postponed indefinitely.

The Chair appointed as the House branch of the committee on salaries and fees, Messrs. Seymour, Pou, and Crawford.

Mr. Abbott said that the time for city and town elections would soon occur, and as the constitution gives the right to every citizen to vote, he moved that the judiciary committee be instructed to consider the subject and report by bill or otherwise. Carried.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

Among the proceedings of this day we notice, Mr Mason introduced a bill entitled an "act apointing Judges of the Superior Court, Clerks of Superior Court, and Chairmen of the Board of County Commissioners to take the privy examination of *feme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate.

The bill passed first reading and was referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act entitled "an act in relation to marriage license" was taken up and passed its third and final reading and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The following is the act:

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,, That the duty of issuing Marriage License in each County respectively, and fees allowed by law for the performance of said duty, shall appertain to the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 2. That the Register of Deeds shall be liable to the same penalties for failure or refusal to issue said License to persons properly applying therefor as have heretofore attached to the County Court Clerk for similar default.

Sec. 3. That Magistrates and Ministers of the Gospel who solemnize any marriage shall make their return of the License and certificate to the Register of Deeds, who shall file and record the same in the manner heretofore required to be done by the County Court Clerk.

Sec. 4. That until the qualification of the Register of Deeds, in each County, the late Clerk of the County Court thereof shall continue to issue Marriage Licenses as heretofore, only signing himself as "Late Clerk of the County Court."

Sec. 5. That this Act be in force from and after its ratification.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Abbot submitted a majority report of the committee on disabilities, in which was incorporated the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no person whose disabilities have not been removed is entitled to a seat on the floor of the House.

Mr. Durham offered a minority report by way of a substitute, providing that all persons holding certificates of election signed by Gen. Canby, shall be allowed to qualify on the presenting of such certificates.

The substitute was favored by Messrs. Durham, Argo, and opposed by Messrs. Seymour, Sinclair, Pou, Abbott, Estes, and Stilley.

Majority Report adopted.

A bill was introduced to prevent the distillation of spirits.

Also a bill to make landholders responsible for the taxes of insolvent tax-payers, who may be living on their lands.

Also a resolution for the relief of the people. [Instructs the Committee on Finance to consider the impoverished condition of the people, and report by bill or otherwise, so that collection of taxes may be delayed until the crops are disposed of.]

SATURDAY, July 11, 1868.

The proceedings of the day are devoid of interest to the general reader.

In SENATE, a message was received from the Governor, transmitting his nominations for the Deaf and Dumb Assylum and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Winstead stated that this was a very important matter to consider and he desired more time. He therefore moved that the message be laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Carteret, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: Ayes 37, Nays 5.

[The following are the appointments recommended by the Governor, viz: W. M. Coleman, S. S. Ashely, F. P. Brewer, D. C. Pearson, Thomas Coates, J. H. Harris, (n) and Dr. R. B. Ellis.]

In SENATE, on Monday the 13th, nothing of much importance.

In the House of Representatives, the following resolutions were read and placed upon the calender:

By Mr. Gilbert, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing for the immediate organization of the militia, the two races to be put in seperate companies.

By Mr. Proctor, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the distribution of the property of insolvent debts to creditors in proportion to their respective claims.

By Mr. Smith, of Marain, a bill repealing all stay laws to take effect on and after January 1st 1869. Was read second time, and on motion of Mr. Sinclair, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No 32. raising a joint committee of five, of the two Houses, to confer with the Governor and heads of departments as to what legislation is immediately necessary to put the machinery of the new State government in operation.

Mr. Gilbert's resolution, No 14, in reference to the organization of the militia was read and adopted.

Mr. Proctor's resolution, No 15, instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill providing for a proportionate distibution amang creditors, of the property of deceased insolvent debtors, was read and adopted.

Mr. Gilberts resolution, No 19, in relation to providing small freeholds for the landless population in accordance with a resolution of the late Convention was read and adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

PRESIDENTIAL.—Both the Republican and Democratic parties have now their candidates for President and Vice President in the field. The campaign will be animated and exciting, but that the Republicans will elect their ticket there is not the shadow of a doubt. Below we give both the tickets.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.—For President, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois; for Vice President, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—For President, Horatio Seymour, of New York; for Vice-President, Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. L. B. Whicker, of this county, very narrowly escaped being killed by lightning, last week, under the following circumstances:

Whicker and others had just finished thrashing Matthias Charles' wheat, and were on the point of leaving, when, as Whicker was in the act of adjusting the fly net on his horse, hitched under a tree, lightning struck the tree and the horse, killing the animal instantly, prostrating Whicker and several others standing around. Mr. Whicker lay senseless for several hours, and although quite feeble for several days thereafter, is now fully restored.

In the same neighborhood, lightning struck a dead tree, igniting it, and setting the dry leaves in the woods on fire. The fire was extinguished with considerable difficulty.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.—Gov. Holden has disposed of the *Standard* establishment to Messrs. N Paige & Co. That paper is now published daily and weekly.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Managers for the invitation to the Picnic at Good Spring. We regret that we could not attend.

Weather here very warm and dry, and Northward it is warmer than for many years.

Valuation of Real Estate in Forsyth County.

From the Assessor's list of the valuation of real estate in Forsyth County, we give the following summary, the whole list in detail being too lengthy for our columns.

Names of Districts.	Lots	Val. Lots	No. Acr's	Val. L'd	Val. p'r Acre
Salem,	135	$144,436	1,882	$8,263	$48,325
Winston,		52,397	16,862		8.96
South Fork,	32	16,115	19,960	99,130	4.96½
Kernersville,			29,903	138,065	4.60½
Belew's Creek,			21,867	72,300	3.30½
Broadbay,	52	16,235	14,125	71,310	5.05
Buffaloe,			23,938	100,105	4.18½
Old Richmond,			14,680	47,260	3.22
Pfaff Town,	6	1,000	16,985	65,719	3.87½
Bethania,	27	8,780	14,168	58,701	4.14⅓
Old Town,	18	2,240	14,211	66,327	4.66⅓
Yadkin,		1,655	17,997	93,515	5.14
Middle Fork,	9		14,340	65,064	4.53⅓
	279	$242,858	212,319	941,683	

Averaging about $4.43¼ Per Acre.

The Legislature of Lousiana has adopted the Howard Amendment.

Improved Agriculture.

We have, in various issues, endeavored to convince our people of the necessity of a radical change in the modes of farming as practiced among us,—and suggested means by which so desirable an end can be obtained. We, however, deem the subject of so much importance, that we cannot better serve the interests of our readers than by continuing our suggestions. Besides, the theme is a noble one, and its magnitude, especially at this juncture with our southern people, does not seem to be properly understood. Dr. Sam'l Johnson, in one of his able essays, says:

"Though mines of gold and silver be exhausted, and the specie made of them lost; though diamonds and pearls should remain concealed in the bowels of the earth and the womb of the sea; though commerce with strangers be prohibited; though arts which have no other object than splendor and embellishments should be abolished; yet the fertility of the earth alone would afford an abundant supply for the occasion of an industrious people."

It is not sufficiently understood that the remunerative tillage of the soil is the life-blood of any people. We say *remunerative*, because no business can be properly developed which does not bring pecuniary reward, to those engaged in it. Have we yet reached that point when the cultivation of the earth can be said to pay?—We do not mean by this that profits are never realized by the farmer, but are such profits in proportion to the capital invested and the time he devotes to the occupation.—If not, then an earnest effort should be made to discover the causes. In England, large families are supported on a few acres, a quantity of land looked upon here as insignificant, but there cousidered quite a respectable farm. In many of the northern States twenty acres of land are quite sufficient for a family, giving them besides food and clothing, a handsome sum yearly in money. Now we have every evidence that neither the natural soil of England nor of the United States, (especially Massachusetts,) is superior to our own. It is clear then that the large product of those countries must be yielded by artificial fertility, and it is equally clear that in order to bring this enrichment of the soil within the control of our farmers, a much smaller portion of land must be cultivated *in grain* than has been the custom amongst us, and it will be necessary to adopt practical and extensive measures for increasing our stock of manures. The policy which wears out land, giving it neither rest nor refreshment, and which cuts down noble forests, now of so great prospective value, in order to secure *fresh* land, is suicidal in the extreme and must be abandoned. If we would save our land from confirmed sterility, we must treasure, as we would gold dust, the manures of our barn-yards and stables, which, hitherto, has been allowed to wash away; we must cultivate less land in grain, sow more grasses, and plant out ten fruit trees to where we now have one. By these means a change may be effected which will bring profits to the farmer, commensurate with his outlay and labor, thus inspiring him with hope and urging him to renewed exertions. But this change is not all that is desirable. Many small industries which would pay our people, if practiced as they are elsewhere, must be introduced; labor-saving implements, which are absolutely necessary to render the farmer independent, in these times of unreliable hired labor, and last but not least, a stock of information infinitely greater than that now possessed, must be gathered by the farmer.

We are aware that it will take years to accomplish these changes; but the sooner we commence the better. More frequent consultation among the tillers of the soil, each giving to the others the benefits of his reading and experience, are especially desirable. These meetings engender wholesome pride, and create a spirit of emulation.—Such a result can be more readily reached by the formation of Agricultural Societies, both County and State, than in any other way. We sincerely hope the desire for such a society has not died out in our County, but, on the contrary, that our thrifty farmers will take hold of it at once. A well-organized Association here would be followed by similar ones in other counties, and we might then look for the early revival of our State Society with its State Fairs. Then we might hope for the dissemination of such knowledge as would render the new and successful modes of farming of easy accomplishment, and inspire the tiller of the soil with a true conception of the dignity and usefulness of his profession. Let us have the County Association by all means. What enterprising citizen will move in the matter? We are *all* interested, and *all* should aid in putting the agriculture of our county upon an improved footing. Let us all to work. Remember "it is the labor of the farmer which gives emyloyment to the manufacturer, and yields a support for other portions of the community. It is the spring which sets the whole machine of commerce in motion; and the sail would not be spread without the assistance of the plough. This, therefore, is the great art which every government ought to protect, every proprietor of land to practice, and every inquirer into nature to improve."

[COMMUNICATED.]

"Just out of town there's an old homestead," where on Wednesday last, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, resorted to enjoy the pure air of the country.

The whispering breezes were afloat, and, no doubt, caught up many a honied word intended only for the ear and heart.

"'Twas but a word, a simple word,
A little sentence, scarcely heard,
That floated with the genial breeze
In the shade of whispering trees,"

which quickened the pulsations of many a "smitten swain," rendering it a memorial day in life's heart experiences.

The refreshments were elegant and seasonable. Ice Cream and Lemonade in abundance, which, together with the substantials, constituted a palatable "bill of fare."

The beautiful grounds which surround the mansion were occupied by the cheerful company, making a gay and lively scene. Music and dancing enlivened the monotonies of the day, and the casual passer by might easily have imagined a fashionable watering place in the height of the season.

All passed off pleasantly, and late in the evening, the party dispersed for their homes.

The gentlemanly proprietor of "Good Spring" (Mr. Snow) generously kept open house for the company, which contributed largely to the general enjoyment. Many thanks for his kindness.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—We have one day's later legislative proceedings,—Tuesday's,—by Thursday's mail. The only proceedings of interest we notice is the election of U. S. Senators:—Hon. John Pool and Gen. Joseph C. Abbott have been elected.

The first National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has voluntarily relinquished its privileges as a national bank and government depository, and has been permitted to withdraw its securities from the hands of the United States Treasurer.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

In transmitting the platform of the Democratic National Convention by telegraph from New York, on Tuesday, some important omissions occurred, and some few errors; we therefore again insert it here, in its perfect form, by which it will be seen that a portion of the declarations on the financial question was among the omissions, that is the sections relative to equalizing taxation on every species of property including government securities, and declaring in favor of one currency for all.—Out of the eight demands, indeed, made by the platform in the outset, five were omitted, but are now supplied, including declarations as to a reduction of the army and navy, abolishment of the freedmen's bureau, and of inquisitorial taxation, reform of abuses in office, and equal rights and protection to naturalized and native-born citizens, &c. The whole platform may be reread, with interest by all, as follows:—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizens and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including bonds and other securities.

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the freedmen's bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, expulsion of corrupt men from office; abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority of, and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army, which carried our arms to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habers corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history; and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even over his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated form of government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of the homestead lands, and sold in reasonable qualities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government.—When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the Constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. Upon this platform the democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That the Union established by the constitution is a Union of States Federal in its character, composed of States thereby united, and is incapable of existing without the States as its continuing integral parts, and therefore the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity, depends upon the preservation of the States in their political integrity, the government

of the United States being a Federal Republic, and not a consolidation of the whole people into a nation.

Resolved, That the perpetuity of the Union and the maintenance of the government, as both were established by the constitution, and as both, under the constitution, have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions, in conformity with the venerable teachings of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, have ever been held as the cardinal doctrines of the democratic party, and they are now reiterated with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that only by bringing back the administration of the government to the time-honored principles (on which, for sixty years, there was such unparalelled happiness and prosperity,) and in rescuing it from those who have ever held the Constitution itself to be no better than a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," whose revolutionary policy and measures have brought such general discord, strife and war, with its attendant ills, upon a large portion of the country, and such wide-spread demoralization throughout the whole of it.

Resolved, That the democratic party in sustaining the federal administration in the late unhappy conflict of arms did so in good faith, with the hope and earnest wish to maintain the principles above set forth, and with no view of waging war on the part of the Northern States in any spirit of oppression against their brethern of the South, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overwhelming or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. The subjugation of these States, or the holding of them as conquered territory, would be in the judgment of this Convention, the destruction of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the highest meed of patriotism is due and should ever be rendered to all those who in the recent war periled life or fortune for the maintenance of the Union and the beneficent system of American government thereby established upon the fundamental principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions; but we have neither thanks nor sympathy for those who entered or carried on the contest for the subjugation of States, or for the subjugation by federal authority of the white race in any of the States to the dominion of the blacks. The right of suffrage, or who shall exercise political power is a matter that rests under the constitution, exclusively with the several States; there it properly belongs, and there it should continue to remain.

Headq'rs Second Military District,

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 131

In view of the approaching termination of the military authority derived and exercised by virtue of the Act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the Acts supplementary thereto, which laws are about to become inoperative by reason of the fulfilment of the conditions and limitations prescribed by the provisions thereof: And the State of North Carolina having by its Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment known as Article Fourteen, the following instructions are promulgated for the information and guidance of the officers of this command serving in the said State:

1 Upon the issue of the proclamation of the President of the United States prescribed by Section 3 of the Act of June 25, 1868, announcing the ratification of the said constitutional amendment, the Commanding officers of Posts in said State, will cease to exercise any and all authority conferred under said reconstruction Acts of Congress, except so far as necessary for the inauguration of the new State government and to close up unfinished business.

2 The terms of office and all official functions of Registers, Inspectors, Managers or Judges of Election, Military Commissioners, or other military agents in North Carolina, appointed under the authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States, will end at the date of the proclamation of the President, referred to in the preceding section, and all such officers or agents will without delay, forward to these Headquarters, any books or records relating to their official duties that may be in their possession. They will also transmit a list of the property purchased with public funds, and exhibit the disposition made of it.

3 The Provost Courts now existing in North Carolina are abolished and the records will be transmitted without delay to these Headquarters.

4 The tenure of all appointees to civil office in the State of North Carolina under the authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States will terminate when their successors, elected or appointed under the Constitution and laws of the said State, shall be duly qualified.

5. All citizens who, at the date of the proclamation above referred to, may be in the custody of the military authorities, and held for trial for acts in violation of the reconstruction laws of the United States, or in violation of military orders issued under the authority of the said laws, will be discharged from custody, and the military prosecution dismissed.

6. At the same time all prisoners (citizens) held by military authority for trial, whether in confinement or on bail, for crime or offenses cognizable under the laws of the provisional government of said State, will be turned over to the custody of the proper civil authorities; and all bonds, undeatakings, deposits or other security for appearance of persons charged with crimes or offenses as above, taken by military authority in this District, in pursuance of the provisions of General Order No. 105, series, 1867, from these Headquarters, will be turned over to the Attorney-General of the State with authority to enforce the same.

The Judge Advocate of the District will communicate to the Attorney-General of the State the history of each case so transferred, together with the depositions or other evidence or information upon which the parties accused have been arrested and held for trial. In like manner, the Provost Marshal-General will transfer to the Attorney-General all depositions, complaints or other information on file in his office in relation to persons accused who have avoided arrest or have escaped from confinement.

7. A prisoner (citizen) who when the aforesaid Act of March 2, 1867, became inoperative under the conditions and limitations prescribed by the fifth Section thereof, may be in confinement or custody by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a Military Commission or other military tribunal authorized by the said laws, will be continued in the said custody until entitled to discharge by expiration of sentence, or until their cases are otherwise disposed of by proper authority. Upon a writ of *habeas corpus* or other process issuing from a Court of the United States in the case of any prisoner so held, the writ will be promptly responded to, and the officer in making his return will set forth the material facts of the case. If such writ be issued from a State Court, the officer having the custody of any prisoner will make a respectful return to the writ, setting forth the fact that the prisoner is held by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a Court of competent jurisdiction, held under the authority of the law of the United States, and that the jurisdiction is exclusively in the Courts of the United States.

The division between United States and State jurisdiction is not always distinctly marked; but officers will be guided in their action by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth, (21 Howard R., 506.)

8. At all forts, arsenals, light houses-custom houses and other public establishments, whether held by original cession or by capture and occupation, the jurisdiction will be held to be in the United States, regulated in the former case by the terms of the cession, and in the latter exclusive, until otherwise directed by law or other proper authority. Commanding officers are required to see that such places are not allowed to become asylums for criminals, and that no person not in the service of the United States are allowed to establish themselves within the limits of any ceded or reserved jurisdiction.

9. The canvass returns, poll lists and ballots for the several elections held in said State under the authority of the laws of the United States, will, as soon as practicable, be arranged and inventoried according to the several election districts, securely packed and transmitted to the Secretary of State at Raleigh for deposit and safe-keeping

10. Authenticated copies of the registration in each County of the said State will be prepared as soon as possible, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

11. Authenticated copies of all General and Special Orders, regulations and instructions issued by the District Commander under authority duly delegated, will be prepared; one set to be deposited in the office of the Governor of the said State, and the other in the office of the Secretary of State.

12. Authenticated copies of all decisions affecting rights of property will be prepared and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

13. Commanders of Posts in said State will immediately transmit to District Headquarters all records, correspondence, &c., that relate to the duties performed by them under the reconstruction laws—retaining only the military records.

By command of
Bvt. Maj-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp,
Actg. Assist. Adgt. Genl.

INTERESTING STATE ITEMS.

TERMS OF THE JUDGES.—It will be remembered that Sec. 26, Art. IV, of the new Constitution provides that "the Judges of the Supreme Courts, *elected at the first election under this Constitution*, shall, after their election under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot, into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years."

The drawing accordingly took place on yesterday. Judges Mitchell, Starbuck, Watts, Jones, Henry and Cannon drew the eight year terms; and Judges Buxton, Thomas, Pool, Logan, Russell and Tourgee drew the four year terms.—*Sentinel.*

Gov. Holden has made the following appointments of Directors to represent the State in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company: Ed. R. Stanly, of Craven; C. R. Thomas, of Craven; R. F. Lehman, of Craven; R. W. King of Lenoir; W. P. Grimsley, of Green; A. C. Davis, of Carteret; Walter Dunn, of Lenoir.

And the following appointments of Supervisors of the Insane Assylum: Robt. W. Lassiter, Jos. W. Holden, Ceburn L. Harris, Jefferson Fisher and G. W. Brodie, (a negro from Maine.)

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From the published list of gentlemen, regularly elected by the State Board of Education as Trustees of the University of North Carolina, we select the following from this section:

Davidson, Wm. F. Henderson.
Forsyth, Judge D. H. Starbuck.
Guilford, Judge R. P. Dick.
Iredell, Judge Anderson Mitchell.
Rockingham, Judge Thomas Settle.
Rowan, Dr. N. H. Howerton.
Stokes, A. H. Joyce.
Surry, Jno. M. Cloud.
Wilkes, Hon. J. C. Cowles.
Yadkin, Judge R. M. Pearson.

The following announcement appears in the *Standard*:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 9, 1868

At a regular meeting of the Board of Education for the State of North Carolina, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published for the information of all concerned, viz:

Resolved, That the exercises of the University be discontinued until further notice.

W. W. HOLDEN, President.
S. S. ASHLEY, Secretary
of State board of Education.

The Supreme Court appointed, C. B. Root, of Raleigh, Clerk of the Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of E. B. Freeman.

The Wadesboro *Argus* thinks the wheat crop of Anson a fair average one; oat crop was never finer; cotton crop looking well; corn doing well on the highlands, but somewhat backward in the bottom.

Maryland will derive a revenue of $74,000 this year, from its oyster trade. Nearly a thousand vessels are engaged. They take out fifteen million bushels yearly.

From Washington.

In Congress, the HOUSE passed, without a division, a bill ordering the Virginia election on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August, and the meeting of the Legislature, at Richmond, on the first Tuesday in September.

Adjournment of Congress by the 20th is probable.

In the HOUSE, on the 11th, amendments were adopted to the military bill forbidding brevets during peace, and reducing the number of Major Generals to three—those to be retained to be selected by Gen. Grant. All others to be mustered out by January next.

In SENATE, July 13, the Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed, making Gen. Howard's commissionship independent. The act provides for the discontinuance of the Bureau in the represented States after January 2, 1869, except as regards education.

Hons. O. H. Dockery and Nathaniel A. Boyden of North Carolina, were admitted to their seats.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill by a vote of 84 to 37. This is regarded as a test vote and as indicating the intention of the majority to modify the tariff. After two hours debate adjourned till 7 o'clock, to-night.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—CHARLESTON, July 10, P. M.—Gov. James L. Orr has published an address to the people of this State, reviewing his administration, presenting the reasons which influenced his public conduct, and advising a future policy. He says it would have been wise for the white people to have accepted the Reconstruction Acts, and that if the new Constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white man, who took no part in the Convention elections.

He avows himself in favor of modified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party, &c.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.—George W. Cook, deputy postmaster at Culpepper Court House, Ga., was arrested on Saturday by Capt. C. B. Parker, special agent of the Postoffice Department, for robbing the mail passing through Culpepper office. The losses from the county postoffices of the section have been large, and have continued for several months. After arrest Cook confessed the crime. He was taken to Richmond Saturday evening on the Central train.

The Lexington Gazette says that many of the farmers in that section are now engaged in their wheat harvest, and that the yield is very fine and the grain of an excellent quality.

The Merchant's National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, went overboard a few days ago. Its liabilities, especially to depositors, are said to be very large, and assets rather slim.

The Fayetteville *News* says that there are 400 acres in that vicinity planted in grape vines. The soil and climate are well adapted to vineyards and wine-making.

The Capitol of Georgia has been removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

By the close of this year London expects to have a second tunnel beneath the Thames open for passage traffic.

It cost $280,000 to refurnish the Astor House.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 17, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cts.
Beef, 5 for 5's and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cts per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheeting, 16 cts, by the bale. 18 to 20 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 50
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 60 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled,
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves,
" " " quarters
" *Blackberries*, 6
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*,
" *Damsons*,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 75 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 50 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs

DIED:

Of Infantile Pneumonia, on the 6th inst., VERDA, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williamson, of Forsyth County, aged 4 months and 8 days.

At Kernersville, N. C., July 6th, 1868, of Cholera Infantum, MINNIE AMELIA, infant daughter of John H. and Mary J. Hester. Aged 1 year, 1 month, and 8 days.

[Obituary next week.]

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

NOTICE.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county their taxes for the year 1868:

At Sides',	Monday Aug. 10
" Bethania,	Tuesday " 11
" Old Town,	Wedn'sday" 12
" Pfaff Town,	Thursday, " 13
" Blackburn' School-House,	Friday, " 14
" Stafford's,	Saturday " 15
" M. Steward's,	Monday, " 17
" Kernersville,	Tuesday, " 18
" Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Wedn'sday" 19
" Wm. A. Lowrie's,	Thursday, " 20
" Joseph Wagoner's,	Friday " 21
" Winston,	Saturday " 22
" Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Monday, 24

When it is expected the people will be prompt in attending and paying their taxes, as I must have all the taxes immediately.

The State and County Taxes for the year 1868 are 45 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

Having received the Tax Book from the Clerk, for the year 1868, I hold it ready for inspection. Any person knowing of property not listed is requested to inform me.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

July 10, 1868.

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, on Monday July 6th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted,	$70,285 20
Cash Items,	2,725 59
Due from National Banks,	22,014 35
U. S. Bonds Deposited with U. S. Tr.	84,000 00
Cash, National Bank Notes,	3,244 00
" Legal Tender "	10,150 00
" Fractional Currency,	310 52
	$192,729 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	3,000 00
Circulation,	30,500 00
Individual Deposits,	31,230 55
U. S. Deposits,	27,816 40
Profit and Loss,	82 71
	$192,729 66

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

North-Western N. C. R. R. Co.,

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE.

SALEM, N. C., July 8, 1868.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in Salem, on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Business of importance is to be transacted.

R. L. PATTERSON, Sec. & Treas.

July 8,–46

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

Salt! Salt!!

2000 Sacks Genuine Liverpool SALT.
2000 " " American

Large full sacks, in *prime order, momentarily expected*, and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at *extremely* low prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 1m

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.
DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

ATTRACTIONS

AT

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
Fancy Articles,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

THE LEAF UPON THE STREAM.

A little leaf upon the stream
With careless hand I tossed;
And thought the tiny seed it bore
Would certainly be lost.

An island—like a stony wedge—
Cleft the bright wave in two;
The leaf was stranded on the bank,
The seed took root and grew.

The plant attained to wondrous size,
With blossoms rich and rare,
And many wondered and exclaimed,
"How came those lilies there?"

E'en as a leaf I float along
With ever sure advance,
Compelled to trust my bark upon
The wave of circumstance.

Each word, each thought, however vain,
By good or evil crossed,
Will fall upon some fallow ground,
And nevermore be lost.

For like the thistle down that floats
Unnoticed by the eye,
The seeds we scatter carelessly
Will grow and multiply.

They may be wafted on the breeze
To some far distant isle,
And men may greet them with a curse,
Or welcome with a smile.

If under tropic skies they bloom,
Or in the frigid zone,
They reproduce resemblances
Of what our hands have strewn.

We may not know the time nor place
Where what we sow takes root;
We may not see the blossoming,
We may not taste the fruit.

But we shall know by many a sign
What influence we impart;
It may be honey to the lip,
Or ashes to the heart.

Up with the Rail Road!!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the "*nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling.*"

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions,	***Stationery,***
Boots and Shoes,	***Hats & Caps,***
Groceries,	***Drugs & Dyes,***
Paints,	***Oils,***

Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33..tf.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS	Sweet Cuba Molasses,
30 TIERCES,	In prime New Packag's
40 BARRELS.	

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would nvite early attention. At BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM.....*N. C.*

Members of the Legislature.

SENATE.

First Senatorial District Elihu A White, Jos W Etheridge.
Second senatorial district Franklin G Martindale.
Third senatorial district John B Respes.
Fourth senatorial district William Barrow.
Fifth Senatorial district James W Beasley.
Sixth senatorial district Henry Epps.
Seventh senatorial district Napoleon B Bellamy.
Eighth senatorial district D J Rich.
Ninth senatorial district Joshua Barnes.
Tenth senatorial district William H S Sweet, W A Moore.
Eleventh senatorial district D D Colgrove.
Twelfth Senatorial district William A Allen.
Thirteenth senatorial district Edwin Legg, A H Galloway.
Fourteenth Senatorial district John W. Purdie.
Fifteenth senatorial district Orlin S Hays.
Sixteenth Senatorial district James S Harrington, L D Hall.
Seventeenth senatorial district J B Cook.
Eighteenth senatorial district Curtis H Brogden.
Nineteenth senatorial district Willie D Jones, R I Wynne.
Twentieth senatorial district John A Hyman.
Twenty-first senatorial district Charles S Winstead, R W Lassiter.
Twenty-second senatorial district Joshua Turner, Jr.
Twenty-third senatorial district Silas Burns.
Twenty-fourth senatorial district Bedford Brown.
Twenty-fifth senatorial district John M Lindsay.
Twenty-sixth senatorial district Emanuel Shoffner, G W Welker.
Twenty-seventh senatorial district Jehu H Davis.
Twenty-eighth senatorial district W B Richardson.
Twenty-ninth senatorial district P T Beeman.
Thirtieth senatorial district J W Osborne,
Thirty-first senatorial district Christopher Melchor.
Thirty-second senatorial district William M Robbins.
Thirty-third senatorial district P A Long.
Thirty-fourth senatorial district Peter A Wilson.
Thirty-fifth senatorial district Samuel Forkner.
Thirty-sixth senatorial district John H McLaughlin.
Thirty-seventh senatorial district Lawson A Mason.
Thirty-eighth senatorial district J B Eaves.
Thirty-ninth senatorial district Samuel P Smith.
Fortieth senatorial district James Blythe.
Forty-first senatorial district Edmund W Jones.
Forty-second senatorial district William M Moore.
Forty-third senatorial district W Levi Love.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County—John A Moore.
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Alleghany—John L Smith.
Anson—D Ingram.
Ashe—Matthew Carson.
Beaufort—Hiram E Stilley.
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Bladen—P W Foster.
Brunswick—Benjamin D Morrill.
Buncombe—W G Chandler.
Burke—Samuel J Wilson.
Cabarrus—John P Gibson.
Caldwell—James J Harper.
Carteret—Joel Henry Davis, Jr.
Caswell—William Long, Philip Hodnett.
Catawba—James R Ellis.
Chatham—William T Gunter, James B Long.
Cherokee—J R Simons.
Chowan—Richard Clayton.
Clay—John O Hicks.
Cleveland—Plato Durham.
Columbus—Daniel P High.
Craven—Augustus S Seymour, A W Stevens, B W Morris.
Cumberland—John S Leary, Isham Sweat.
Currituck—Thomas J Humphries.
Davidson—Jabez Mendenhal, George Kinney.
Davie—James A Kelly.
Duplin—Isaac B Kelly, N E Armstrong.
Edgecombe—George Peck, Henry J Cherry.
Forsyth—John P Vest.
Franklin—James T Harris, John H. Williamson.
Gaston—Jonas Hoffman.
Gates—John Gatling.
Granville—J W Ragland, J A Crawford, C Mayo.
Greene—Joseph Dixon.
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Halifax—John H Renfrow, W T Hays, Ivey Hutchings.
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Haywood—Walter Brown.
Henderson—W D Justus.
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Iredell—T A Nicholson, George F Davidson.
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Jones—L D Wilkie.
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Lincoln—A J Wiswall.
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Madison—Nat Kelsey.
Martin—Jesse Smith.
McDowell—W W Gilbert.
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley, W W Grier.
Mitchell—Jacob W Bowman.
Montgomery—George A Graham.
Moore—Abel Kelly.
Nash—W W Boddie.
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Northampton—Roswell C Parker, Jno T Reynolds.
Onslow—Franklin Thompson.
Orange—John J Allison, Thomas M Argo.
Pasquotank—Thomes A Sikes.
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Richmond—Richmond T Long.
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Rutherford—James M Justice.
Sampson—John C Williams.
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Stokes—W W McCanless.
Surry—A L Hendricks.
Transylvania—James W Clapton.
Tyrrell—Thomas J Jarvis.
Union—Hugh Downing.
Wake—Joseph W Holden, Stokes D Franklin, Fielding G Moring, James H Harris.
Warren—William Cawthorn, Richard Falkner.
Washington—James J Rea.
Watauga—Lewis B Banner.
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